LETTER

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

COMMUNICATING

The seventh annual report of his office, showing the condition of the Public Printing.

FEBRUARY 6, 1860.—Read; motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing. FEBRUARY 15, 1860.—Report in favor of printing the usual number submitted, considered, and agreed to.

> Office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, Washington, January 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in order that it may be laid before the Senate, the seventh annual report of this office, showing the condition of the public printing.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. HEART,

Superintendent.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, President of the Senate.

> Office Superintendent Public Printing, Washington, January 16, 1860.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Congress, the seventh annual report of this office, exhibiting the condition and cost of the public printing, and such other information in connection therewith as is deemed of general interest.

THE PRINTING OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESSES.

The voluminous documents ordered to be printed by the Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Congresses, in quarto form, with their numerous and costly illustrations, have been completed, with the exception of the fourth and fifth volumes of the "Results of the Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chili." No additional copy for this work has been received since the last annual report from this office, nor any information as to when it may be expected.

The tenth volume of the Pacific Railroad Reports has been printed and bound, and the illustrations for the eleventh volume, (being the last,) may be expected from the lithographers in a few days, when the work will be completed.

The second and concluding volume of the Mexican Boundary Report has also been printed, bound, and delivered, since the last session of

Congress.

As the various items of cost in the publication of these works may be deemed interesting, they are exhibited in detail in the following tables:

Statement showing the cost of printing and binding the Pacific Railroad Reports, in eleven volumes.

Volume.	Senate.	House.
Volume I.		
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$6,518 60 11,034 77 None. 9,684 20	\$6,294 28 10,254 14 None. 10,236 92
Total	27,237 57	26,785 34
Volume II.		
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$6,513 20 8,449 39 10,921 51 9,684 20	\$6,308 34 7,850 72 10,865 26 10,236 92
Total	35,568 30	35,261 24
VOLUME III.		
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$6,002 69 8,144 96 19,588 96 9,684 20	\$5,739 79 7,567 90 21,329 00 10,236 92
Total	43,420 81	44,873 61
VOLUME IV.		
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$6,054 52 7,230 43 12,344 48 9,684 20	\$5,791 80 6,718 59 12,557 46 10,236 92
Total	35,313 63	35,304 77
Volume V.		
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$5,683 33 7,008 88 26,038 89 9,684 20	\$5,488 78 6,512 83 24,302 24 10,236 92
Total	48,415 30	46,540 77

STATEMENT—Continued.

Volume.	Senate.		House.
Volume VI.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$5,793 3 7,231 6 18,072 9 9,684 5	66 95	\$5,522 43 6,692 77 16,790 99 10,236 92
Total	40,782	17	39,243 11
Volume VII.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$5,426 6,341 13,482 9,684	70 64	\$5,182 60 5,858 38 12,434 86 10,236 92
Total	34,934	66	33,712 76
Volume VIII.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$8,951 11,627 7,565 9,684	60 70	\$8,580 61 10,711 39 7,097 46 10,236 92
Total	37,828	59	36,626 38
Volume IX.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$11,247 14,940 None. 9,676	29	\$10,793 10 13,040 75 None. 10,228 80
Total	34,964	25	34,062 65
Volume X.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$7,873 8,903 43,078 9,676	88 60	\$7,528 97 8,269 69 40,189 68 10,228 80
Total	69,532	46	66,217 14
VOLUME XI.			
Printing of the letter-press, &c	\$480 299 26,231 2,774	57 55	\$363 23 189 85 24,985 40 1,562 20
Total	29,786	81	27,100 68

RECAPITULATION.

Volumes.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of maps and plates.	Cost of binding.	Total cost.
First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh Eighth Ninth Tenth Eleventh Eleventh Total	12,821 54 11,742 48 11,846 32 11,172 11 11,315 79 10,608 72 17,531 70 22,040 57 15,402 46 844 19	\$21,288 91 16,300 11 15,712 86 13,949 02 13,521 71 13,924 43 12,200 08 22,338 99 27,081 04 17,173 57 489 42	\$21,786 77 40,917 96 24,901 94 50,341 13 34,863 94 25,917 50 14,663 16 83,268 28 51,216 95 347,877 63	\$19,921 12 19,921 12 19,921 12 19,921 12 19,921 12 19,921 12 19,921 12 19,921 12 19,921 12 19,905 29 19,905 29 4,336 93	\$54,022 91 70,829 54 88,294 42 70,618 40 94,956 07 80,025 28 68,647 42 74,454 97 69,026 90 135,749 60 56,887 49

Total cost of the eleven volumes, \$863,513; or \$36 10 per set.

Statement showing the cost of printing and binding Major Emory's Mexican Boundary Report, in two volumes.

For the Senate.	For the House.	
6,400 copies.	11,530 copies.	
\$3,264 56 193 50 12,187 41 3,320 41 1,242 84 3,861 52	\$4,855 10 348 25 20,338 46 5,977 22 1,562 20 6,674 72	
24,070 24	39,755 95	
For the Senate.	For the House.	
2,400 copies.	4,530 copies.	
\$2,469 46 88 50 11,403 29 1,563 38 2,485 68 766 46	\$3,895 07 203 75 21,524 27 3,328 07 3,124 40 2,288 40 34,363 96	
	\$3,264 56 193 50 12,187 41 3,320 41 1,242 84 3,861 52 24,070 24 For the Senate. 2,400 copies. \$2,469 46 88 50 11,403 29 1,563 38 2,485 68	

The cost of engraving the illustrations for this report is not included in the foregoing statements, it not having been executed under the direction of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. The cost is estimated by the Secretary of the Interior at \$40,729 93.—(See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 37, 35th Cong., 1st sess.)

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of printing letter-press, &c.	\$15,318 19 14,189 08
Cost of paper for the letter-press Cost of maps and plates—Engraving, as estimated by Secretary of the Interior \$40,729 93	14,189 08
Printing and paper for the illustrations, as above	
Cost of binding.	106,183 36 $22,006$ 22
Total cost	

THE PRINTING OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The documents ordered to be printed by the last Congress have been completed and delivered. The Estimates of Appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, and the Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation for the year ending June 30, 1859, have also been printed and delivered; and, for the first time in many years, this office is enabled to report, so far as the printers are concerned, the entire completion of the printing ordered by Congress. It is but justice to acknowledge, in this connection, the energy and promptness with which the requirements of this office have been responded to by the public printers, and also by the engravers of the illustrations for the Mechanical Patent Office Report.

The following statements exhibit, in detail, the cost of the printing, binding, &c., ordered by each House of Congress during the second

session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress:

Statement showing the cost of the printing, &c., ordered by the Senate of the United States at the second session of the Thurty-Fifth Congress. Complete.

No. of document.

			161	EI (<i>)</i> 10.	ı Or	, 1	11.12									
Cost per copy.		\$7 19	45	22	5 60	15	98 %	5 96	99 8	56	68 9	4 96	48	92	9	rc.	1- 6%
Total cost.		\$10,204 37	4,730 70	6,808 74	16,678 10	287 12	6,914 76	44 22 8,469 94	30,390 71	6,401 41	344 75	248 38	967 82	760 13	39 65	25 24	37 15 11,119 19
Cost of binding re- served copies.		\$2,094 30		418 86	1,443 72		1,443 72	1,443 72	1,256 58	418 86							1,675 34
Cost of binding extra			\$1,191 40	1,117 03	3,282 29		616 13		3,171 66	1,057 22			212 90				
Cost of illustrations.		\$746 54			90 820,9	96 68		3,770 94	5,616 66	153 50				135 20			640 72
Cost of paper.		\$2,228 52	1,839 61	2,466 99	3,153 18	75 04	1,656 51	1,220 90	10,561 49	2,146 58	9 01	6 63	257 52	99 95	4 05	3 90	2,703 70
Cost of drying and pressing.			\$148 75	192 50	204 00		105 00		817 75	211 25							
Cost of printing, fold- ing, &c.		\$5,135 01	1,550 94	2,613 36	2,816 85	129 12	3,393 40	26 59 2, 334 38	8,966 57	2,414 00	335 74	241 75	497 40	524 98	28 60	21 34	33 10 6,099 43
No. of copies.		1,420	11,200	11,920	6,430	1,920	2,450	1,920	11,420	11,420	20	20	5,000	1,000	200	200	1,420
No. of pages.		2,964	408	496	488	88	089	18 854	2,200	268	588	219	320	248	08	18	3,070
Title or subject.	Executive Documents.	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, (in five volumes)	Annual Message of the President of the United States and reports of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus	Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances	Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, (quarto)			Message of the President of the United States, communicating a copy of the opinion of Judge Brewer in the Great Falls comdemation case	Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, (in three volumes)	Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture, (in one volume)		Annual Report of the Chief Engineer. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1).	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	Annual report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)	Annual Keport of the Inspectors of the Pentleminty. (Part of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1)

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	9 67 3,017 38 2,193 22		147 50	1,191 90	98 199	1,864 87	1,665 65	1,052 01	116,312 65
	528 47 418 86		1	418 86		418 86			10,551 68
	528 47								11,177 10
									17,224 58
	3 66 1,127 07 568 05		71 17	22 03 247 63	58 95	485 88	716 04	80 49	31,806 20
	93 62								1,772 87
	6 01 1,268 22 1,206 31		76 33	21 18 525 41	632 94	960 13	949 61	971 52	43,780 22
quadratic first	2,020 6,420 1,420		6,450	6,420	92	1,430	200	:	
	4 448 794		98	352	295	089	1,064	:	
Miscellaneous Documents,	4 List of Committees	Reports of Committees.	351 Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the acquisition of the Island of Cuba	Report of the Committee on Pensions relative to the officers and soldiers of the var of 1812, &c	Treaties and other matter printed in confidence	Journal of the Senate	Bills and Joint Resolutions	Miscellaneous Printing-General orders, eirenlars, &c	Totals.
	49		351	385					

Statement showing the cost of the printing, &c., ordered by the House of Representatives of the United States at the second session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress.

Complete.

1
Cost per copy.
Total cost.
Cost of binding reserved copies.
Cost of binding extra copies.
Cost of illustra-
Cost of paper.
Cost of drying and pressing.
Cost of printing, folding, &c.
No. of copies.
No. of pages.
Title or subject.

By reference to the following comparative statement, it will be perceived that the cost of the Congressional printing, engraving, and binding, ordered through this office, has been annually diminishing since the Thirty-Third Congress:

Congress and session.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Thirty-Fourth Congress, first session. Thirty-Fourth Congress, second session. Thirty-Fifth Congress, first session. Thirty-Fifth Congress, second session.	169,747 70	\$589,721 42 404,314 12 326,862 55 277,167 40

A still further reduction may reasonably be anticipated from the operation of the laws passed at the last session of Congress for the regulation of the public printing.

EXECUTIVE PRINTING.

The printing for the Executive Departments and for the Court of Claims has been promptly and satisfactorily executed. Such suggestions have been made to the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus as were deemed necessary and proper for the economizing of expenditure in this branch of the public service, and these have been readily acquiesced in.

The following statement exhibits the cost of the work executed for the Executive Departments, through this office, during the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1859:

Statement showing the cost of printing, &c., ordered by the Executive Departments during the year ending June 30, 1859.

Cost of print- ing.	Costofpaper.	Total cost.
\$270 46 432 07 115 40 22 60 218 60 51 47 9 50 1,120 10	\$484 19 312 08 26 12 8 20 71 22 29 32 17 10 948 23	\$754 65 744 15 141 52 30 80 289 82 80 79 26 60 2,068 33
84 53 3 10	312 81 14 47 1 92 173 76	981 37 99 00 5 02 401 91
31 83 271 79 61 83 110 30 845 12 286 53 113 80 63 30 8 65	15 92 105 61 34 62 67 65 623 68 120 25 69 55 24 99 1 34 137 46 1,434 39	47 75 377 40 96 45 177 95 1,468 80 406 78 183 35 88 29 9 99 467 00 5,750 18
7,422 82	3,138 42	10,561 24
239 48 28 32 536 45 3,656 06 2,099 19 30 15	105 22 12 00 250 45 1,010 43 1,542 32 14 57	344 70 40 32 786 90 4,666 49 3,641 51 44 72
6,589 65	2,934 99	9,524 64
1,258 60 3,249 02 46 32 80 92 9 85 151 68 91 43	79 89 754 87 1,278 08 9 80 47 28 3 30 59 23 51 32	133 23 2,013 47 4,527 10 56 12 128 20 13 15 210 91 142 75 7,224 93
	\$270 46 432 07 115 40 22 60 218 60 51 47 9 50 1,120 10 668 56 84 53 3 10 228 15 31 83 271 79 61 83 110 30 845 12 286 53 113 80 63 30 8 65 329 54 4,315 79 7,422 82 239 48 28 32 536 45 3,656 06 2,099 19 30 15 6,589 65	\$270 46

STATEMENT-Continued.

Department and bureau.	Cost of print-	Cost of paper.	Total cost.
	ing.		
Navy Department.			
Secretary's office	552 20 86 70 1,997 35 18 44	\$585 78 105 46 25 97 324 80 23 85 956 94	\$1,564 72 657 66 112 67 2,322 15 42 29 2,057 60
	4,734 29	2,022 80	6,757 09
Post Office Department	48,759 69	51,816 91	100,576 60
Office of the President of the United States	87 04	103 49	190 53
Office of the Attorney General	472 72	40 19	512 91
Court of Claims.	3,238 45	120 47	3,358 92
Office of the Superintendent of the Public Printing.	104 88	25 17	130 05
Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation; cost of binding	6,191 17	5,590 89	13,705 32
Estimates of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1860	41 86	84 76	126 62
Maury's Sailing Directions, volume 2	5,793 30	4,722 59	10,515 89
Astronomical Observations, volume 5	2,420 75	405 22	2,825 97

PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The fourth section of the printing act of 1852 makes it "the duty of the Superintendent to have the requisitions of the printer, and the returns of paper by the printer, balanced at least once in each year, and in default thereof to report the same to Congress for such proceedings as Congress may direct." Heretofore, owing to the unfinished condition of the printing at the commencement of each session of Congress, this requirement has never been complied with; and, even with this obstacle removed, the statement now presented, after the most patient and thorough investigation, is far from satisfactory. In the language of my immediate predecessor, in his last annual report: "For a great length of time the paper purchased for the printing of Congress, amounting in value to hundreds of thousands of dollars, had been received from the contractors and delivered to the public printers by persons not employed by, and wholly irresponsible to this office for the proper performance of this important duty, whose very crude memorandums, often in pencil, appear to be the only information upon which. entries have been made in the books of this office, and which have proved to be unreliable." With this explanation, the following statement is submitted as the most authentic that can be prepared from the

records of this office, viz:

45 lbs. reams.

There have been purchased for the government from the passage of the printing act of August 26, 1852, to December 16, 1859, the following quantities of printing paper:

52 lbs. reams.

10 571

56 lbs. reams.

10 900

48 lbs. reams.

161,274	2,948	46,574	40,306
Of which, as per rebeen made:	ecords in this of	ffice, the follow	ing disposition has
Of 45 lbs. paper pure There was delivered There was delivered to Damaged	to the printers to the binders	$150,794$ $4,882\frac{9}{20}$ 10	
			- $160,816\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{0}$ reams.
Unaccounted for		•••••	$\frac{457\frac{5}{20}}{\text{reams}}.$
Of 48 lbs. paper pure Delivered to printers In warehouse		2,478	2,948 reams.
			2,948 reams.
Of paper weighing 5 purchased Delivered to printers Delivered to binders.		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	86,880 reams.
DamagedIn warehouse			$86,780\frac{10}{20}$ reams.
Unaccounted for		•••••••	$\frac{99\frac{1}{20}}{\text{reams.}}$

Thus it will be seen that of the 251,102 reams of paper purchased, costing, say \$1,560,652; 457 reams of forty-five pounds paper, costing \$2,445 46; and ninety-nine reams of fifty-six pounds paper, costing \$742 89, are entirely unaccounted for. Whether it has been fraudulently disposed of, or delivered to the public printers without taking receipts therefor, there are no means of ascertaining by the records of this office, and consequently it may be considered as lost to the government. These results, which have been reached after a most laborious and thorough investigation of the matter, present as full and accurate a settlement of the account as it is possible now to obtain.

It is but proper to state that the discrepancies in the paper account can be distinctly traced to a period anterior to the 19th of July, 1858, when they first became apparent to my predecessor. Since that time the receiving of paper from the contractors, and its delivery to the printers, have been under the immediate personal supervision of this office, and the accounts are kept in a manner that will effectually pre-

clude errors or mystification in the future. The following is a statement of the requisitions and returns of paper by the public printers.

Of 45 lbs. paper delivered. $145,715\frac{2}{20}$ Returned in printed matter. $145,715\frac{2}{20}$ Allowance for waste, 3 per cent. $4,372$	150,794	reams.
	$150,087^{\frac{2}{20}}$	reams.
Due the government by the public printers	$\frac{707\frac{18}{20}}{}$	reams.
Of 48 lbs. paper delivered	2,478	reams.
	2,478	reams.
Of 52 and 56 lbs. paper delivered. Returned in printed matter	$84,313\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{0}$	reams.
2,101	84,762	reams.
In excess	${378\frac{1}{20}}$	reams.

By the foregoing statement, it appears that the public printers are indebted to the government for 707 reams of forty-five pounds paper, while they are entitled to a credit for 378 reams of fifty-two and fifty-six pounds paper. This discrepancy can only be accounted for by the irregularity, designedly or otherwise, with which the accounts of the office were formerly kept, and the allegation that at times during the Thirty-Fourth Congress it was found necessary to use forty-five pounds paper instead of fifty-six pounds paper for a portion of the reserved copies of the public documents.

The printer's requisitions for paper for the post office blanks have also been examined and adjusted, and I find that he is indebted to government as follows, viz: Paper measuring 19 + 26 inches, and weighing 23 pounds to the ream, 172 reams; and of paper measuring 18 + 25 inches, and weighing 26 pounds to the ream, 425 reams:

amounting in the aggregate to \$1,640 37.

It will be perceived by this settlement of the accounts of the public printers, which have been running unbalanced for several years, owing to the unfinished condition of the public printing, that they are indebted to the government for 329 reams of printing paper, at \$5 37.3 per ream, amounting to the sum of \$1,767 71; and for paper for the post office blanks, 597 reams, amounting to \$1,640 37; the aggregate of the indebtedness for paper being \$3,408 08, which I report to Congress, in obedience to the fourth section of the act of 1852. The attorney for the public printers has been notified of this deficiency, and informed that the amount would be withheld by this office from their bills for printing, until otherwise ordered by Congress.

The following statements exhibit the quantity of paper purchased for the public printing, including that for the post office blanks, from

November 1, 1858, to December 16, 1859, inclusive.

Statement showing the quantity of printing paper purchased for the public printing, from November 1, 1858, to December 16, 1859.

What year.
858 858 858 859 859 859 859
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Statement showing the quantity of paper purchased for post office blanks, from November 1, 1858, to December 16, 1859, inclusive.

From whom.	No. reams.	Size.	Weight per ream.	Cost per ream.	Total.	Aggregate
			Pounds			
Joseph T. Crowell.		19 by 26	86		\$4,130 00	
		19 by 23			18,923 48	
D ₀	1,800	18 by 25	98	3 833		
Do		18 by 18	35		907 50	
D ₀		18 by 22	24			
Do		12 by 18	2I		531 00	
D ₀	_	19 by 26	33			
D ₀		18 by 25	98		10,003 50	
Do		18 by 18	33		1,936 00	
\mathbb{D}_0		12 by 18	12		396 00	
D ₀		19 by 26	88		1,050 00	
Do		18 by 22	54		1,104.00	
Total	23,512					\$81,066 98

Statement showing the quantity of writing, map, and plate paper purchased for the public printing, from November 1, 1859, inclusive.

Aggregate.	&1 093 45	01.000 to		9,976 16
Total.	\$165 00 324 00 656 00 460 80 153 60 164 05	2,438 40 320 00 576 00 570 72 691 20 1,905 60		
Cost per ream.	\$\\\ \\	1118888666 608888666	2 1 0 6 6 8 2 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
Weight per ream.	Pounds. 66 36 16 8 8	16 20 20 20 11 12 14 14	001110 001110 001110 001110	27 24 34 55 55 45 45
Kind of paper.	Blue imperial Blue wove medium White folio post. White quarto post. Blue quarto post.			1,560 sheets bond paper, at 2½ cents per sheet. Blue-laid demy. White royal Blue medium White superroyal Blue superroyal Blue royal.
No. of reams.	10 40 205 205 240 80 19 6 19 8	1,524 200 200 94 192 100 99238	246 105 100 200 200 200 200 200 200	20 20 20 10 10 8
From whom.	Taylor & Maury	Megargee Brothers Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do D	D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	Do Do Do Do Do

			~	0 2 2 2	
9	98 99	00 007	3,038 38	5,808 51	22,508 75
56 00 20 80	-00 00	3,058 38	234 71 730 74	5,808.51	months of the control
5 20	2 00	02 11	7 97 97 9 56,40		1
98 98 98	20	09	20		
Writing paper, 19 by 34 inches, (special)	Fine printing paper, 24 by 38 inches, (special)	Plate paper, 19 by 24 inches	ор	40,114 pounds map paper, at 14,4% per pound	
4 4	001	361 ₂₆	29.5 76.5 6.5 76.5		
Campbell, Hall & Co	Charles Magarge & Co	X Tileston & Hollingsworth	Od Megargee Brothers	15 Grant, Warren & Co	2

RECAPITULATION.

Printing paper Paper for post office blanks.	\$195,143 90 81,066 98
Writing paper	12,676 41
Plate paper	4,023 83
Map paper	5,808.51
Total	298.719 63

I beg leave, in this connection, respectfully to reiterate the recommendation of my immediate predecessor, in the last annual report, that but one grade of paper be used for the printing of the public docu-The present system, which requires the regular number of documents to be printed on paper weighing 56 pounds to the ream, and the extra numbers on paper weighing 45 pounds, is productive of difficulty and confusion in our paper accounts, without countervailing advantages. The many improvements in the manufacture of paper have materially modified the proportionate cost of the materials and labor involved in its production, so that its price depends much more upon its weight than its quality. I consider the grade of 56 pounds unnecessary, and would recommend a uniform standard of 48 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, as better calculated to meet the requirements of the public service. A still further improvement, in my opinion, would be in requiring the ream to consist of 500 sheets, not only as better calculated to simplify and facilitate our accounts with the printer, but as being more conformable to our decimal system of currency.

I would also recommend a modification of the provision making it obligatory to open the proposals to furnish paper for the public printing in the presence of the Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The difficulty occasionally occurring in the organization of the House subjects this office to much embarrassment by the delay, which would be obviated by the substitution for the Speaker of

some other public officer.

Lithographing and engraving.

The subjoined table exhibits all the contracts entered into by this office, during the last year, for engraving and lithographing maps, charts, views, &c., required to illustrate the documents ordered to be printed by Congress. With few exceptions, the work has all been executed and received by this office.

Statement showing the cost of engraving and lithographing for documents ordered to be printed by the Senate and House of Representatives, second session Thirty-Fifth Congress.

Aggregate.	\$1.206	4,508 42	557 00 120 06 75 00 110 25	3,155 95
Amount.	\$250 00 \$258 87 73 32 111 50 170 30 220 00	2,725 00 465 64 121 73 145 40 528 66 218 62 298 12 298 12 5 25	105 00	2,631 32 284 00 90 88 159 75
Description of work.	Selmar Siebert Engraving and lithographing Curtis B. Graham do do Thomas S. Wagner do E. Kitterlinus do Herline & Herline & Hensell do	Ludius Bien	Thomas S. Wagner Engraving and lithographing Julius Bien	Julius Bien
Contracted.	Selmar Siebert Curtis B. Graham William Smith. Thomas S. Wagner E. Kitterlinus. Herline & Hensell.	Julius Bien		
Reports.	Maps, message and documents. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Maps, Coast Survey Report, 1858. Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	Maps, wagon road reports. Map, Captain Simpson's wagon road report Maps Captain Wright's report, Indian campaign Maps, Captain Wilkes's report on Deep river country, N. C	Governor Stevens's report

STATEMENT—Continued.

Aggregate.	\$16,850 00 307 00	3,265 20	30,155 31	
Amount. Ag		027.20		
Description of work.	E. R. Jewett Engraving and electrotyping Van Ingen & Suyder do John Cassin \$2,628 00	Selmar Siebertdodo		COLUMN TO SECULIAR SECU
Contractors.	E. R. Jewett Van Ingen & Snyder John Cassin	Selmar Siebert		A SECOND
Reports.	Mechanical Patent Office Report, 1858. Agricultural Report, 1858. * Pacific Railroad report, volume XI.	* Dodo	Total	The second secon

*These items were for the first session of the Thirty-Third Congress.

During the progress of the public printing for many years, a very large number of engravings on steel, copper, and wood have accumulated in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives. It has been the intention of this office, in obedience to the direction of Congress, to take charge of these engravings, to have them carefully prepared for preservation, and a schedule made of them in such manner as to afford ready access to those that may be hereafter required for public use. Until recently this object has been rendered impracticable, on account of the very limited accommodations afforded to this office; but, this obstacle being removed, measures will be immediately taken to carry out the views of Congress.

In connection with the subject of economizing the expenditures for the public printing, it may be proper to state that a rigid adherence to the provisions of the law respecting the kind of type to be used in particular cases will considerably reduce the size of some of the volumes, and proportionately their cost. It is provided that the body of all plain matter shall be printed in small pica, "except extracts, yeas and nays, and addenda," which shall be printed in brevier. As a page of brevier contains at least one-third more matter than one of small pica, a very material saving of paper and press-work can be

secured by enforcing a stricter compliance with the law.

A much greater saving, however, may be effected, by the substitution, generally, of long primer for small pica type, in the congressional printing, and without detriment to its appearance or legibility. A page of small pica contains about sixteen hundred ems, and of long primer two thousand ems, being a gain of twenty per cent., which would be the proportionate saving effected in press-work and paper. A page of the Agricultural Report of the last session in small pica and long primer is herewith given in illustration.

valuable, and vital to his happiness. In the works of the renowned races of ancient Rome, Greece, and Egypt, as well as the lore of that primitive people, the Hebrews, are described, full of sublimity and classic grandeur, vast and mighty deeds, and extensive mechanical powers in the art of the destructive elements of war—marvelous even to the present generation—or in the more rational arts of peace. In books, too, are described the heavens and the firmament, the different orders, magnitudes, and wonderful movements of the stars, or the worlds and suns above; the true nature and properties of the elements which envelop our globe, the dwelling places and dominions of men; a full account of those vast treasures and gifts which grow and live upon the surface, as well as those which are deposited in its bosom; including a description of the properties, qualities, and uses of the vast treasures of the deep, with their various orders, affinities, links, harmonies, beauties, elegancies, and marvelous adaptations. In a word, all knowledge is registered and deposited in their pages so far as the first glance strikes the unreflecting mind; but they do not regale the docile mind of infant man with the vivid charms of all realities which engage the innate faculties of his youthful soul. Alas, all these vast treasures of knowledge are only marked in science and black hieroglyphics belonging entirely to the order of shadows and finite things; whereas the vital teacher belongs to the infinite order, possessing all the brilliant, animating, electrifying and fructifying powers of a living spirit, who alone has the faculty of producing those pleasing qualities, and making the pupils hear, see, feel, touch, handle, taste, and smell, as well as converse, through the marvelous gift of speech, upon all the treasures of science, and play the sweet sounds of music, and the varied harmonies of many tongues.

In viewing our elementary school system, as it at present exists, and as a preparatory step to entering the agricultural colleges now going into operation in the United States, especially those of the middle and northern sections, it is obvious that unexpected difficulties will arise from the circumstance that the young pupils, as a general thing, on entering will not be sufficiently advanced in the rudiments of knowledge to profit by the instructions these institutions will be calculated to impart. For them to enter with any attempt to build without a proper foundation, would most assuredly be attended with many disadvantages; for in all cases, unless they are prepared to deduce their lessons, it would certainly end in a failure. be permitted, then, to suggest that these large establishments, so munificently endowed, and which promise so much benefit to the community, be first converted into normal agricultural schools and model farms for the education of teachers and other persons somewhat advanced in knowledge, preparatory to their entering upon business or other active duties of life. The success of an institution of this kind would depend, however, in a great measure, upon its principal, who should not merely be the educator, but the constant companion and guide of his students, laboring, resting, and playing with them, as well as instructing and explaining everything to them; one whom they could love because he is amiable and kind; reverence because of his age and character; and respect from his possessing a fund of

valuable, and vital to his happiness. In the works of the renowned races of ancient Rome, Greece, and Egypt, as well as the lore of that primitive people, the Hebrews, are described, full of sublimity and classic grandeur, vast and mighty deeds, and extensive mechanical powers in the art of the destructive elements of war-marvelous even to the present generation-or in the more rational arts of peace. In books, too, are described the heavens and the firmament, the different orders, magnitudes, the wonderful movements of the stars, or the worlds and suns above; the true nature and properties of the elements which envelop our globe, the dwelling places and dominions of men; a full account of those vast treasures and gifts which grow and live upon the surface, as well as those which are deposited in its bosom: including a description of the properties, qualities, and uses of the vast treasures of the deep, with their various orders, affinities, links, harmonies, beauties, elegancies, and marvelous adaptations. In a word, all knowledge is registered and deposited in their pages so far as the first glance strikes the unreflecting mind; but they do not regale the docile mind of infant man with the vivid charms of all realities which engage the innate faculties of his youthful soul. Alas, all these vast treasures of knowledge are only marked in science and black hieroglyphics belonging entirely to the order of shadows and finite things; whereas the vital teacher belongs to the infinite order, possessing all the brilliant, animating, electrifying and fructifying powers of a living spirit, who alone has the faculty of producing those pleasing qualities, and making the pupils hear, see, feel, touch, handle, taste, and smell, as well as converse, through the marvelous gift of speech, upon all the treasures of science, and play the sweet sounds of music, and the varied harmonies of many tongues.

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The long primer page, it will be perceived upon examination, takes in not only the fifty-one lines of the small pica page, but also fifteen additional lines, being a gain of upwards of twenty-five per cent. Had long primer been used, instead of small pica, in the Agricultural Report of last session, the saving in press-work and paper in that single document would have amounted to \$17,945 77. The change would also be desirable in considerably reducing the size of some volumes which have grown to be cumbrous and unwieldly, but which it would be inconvenient to divide, such as the Journals of Congress, especially for the long sessions. The documents would not only be reduced in size, but comprised within a smaller number of volumes, thus reducing the expense of binding, while the incidental saving of material and labor in enveloping would amount to a considerable Add to this the consequent reduction in the weight and volume of the matter transmitted through the mails, and I trust it will not be considered that I have over estimated the importance of the recommendation in asking for it the attentive consideration of Congress.

Respectfully submitted:

JNO. HEART, Superintendent.



